ernment. Senator Hoar's attitude is as much of a mystery to his colleagues as is that of Mr.

of a mystery to his colleagues as is that of Mr. Sherman.

With regard to Mr. Sherman, however, there is less surprise, because of his constant inconsistency on questions of national and international importance arising in the Senate. It was only yesterday that the Senate Committee on Poreign Relations, of which Mr. Sherman is Chairman, reported the Sanguily resolution unanimously, with the agreement, also unanimous, that it should be pressed to a vote as against all other questions before the Senate. Yet before the resolution was four hours old the Ohio Senator, who a week hence will be Secretary of State, voted with the opponents of the resolution to side-track it to make way for the Indian Appropriation bill. When twitted with this inconsistency, Mr. Sherman attempted to explain it by reiterating his sympathy for Cuba, but stating that he felt it to be his duty to stand by the regular order of business of the Senate. His attitude during the day's dehate gave the pro-Cuban Senators Hitle cause to hope that after the 4th of March the Secretary of State will be any more disposed to apply vizorous Americanism to the Cuban question than he is to-day.

tary of State will be any more disposed to apply vigorous. Americanism to the Cuban question than he is to-day.

The State Department, through Senator Hale, used every possible endeavor to-day to bring about the defeat or abandonment of the Sanguily resolution. It was represented that there was no evidence that he was an American citizen, that he would be pardoned by Spain before the resolution could be passed, and all other possible arguments for delay were presented, but they had no effect. Indeed, this attempted interference of the State Department only served to make the Senators more easer to take action that would bring Spain to terms. At the White House and the State Department during the day not one word of official information could be day and official information could be department during the day not one word of official information could be department during the day.

make the Senators more eager to take action that would bring Spain to terms. At the White House and the State Department during the day not one word of official information could be obtained regarding the persistent report that Consul-General Lee had resigned or had received his passport, and the secrecy that was placed upon line lips of every official who might have information was indicative of the feverish anxiety of the President and Secretary Olney to prevent, the public from knowing the facts as to the critical situation in Havann. It is understood, however, that Gen. Lee has expressed, both to the President and to Secretary Olney, his unwillingness to remain longer in the embarrassing situation in which he is placed, because of the refusal of the Administration to give him the power to enforce his demands upon Spain, and that Secretary Olney is endeavoring to persuade him to withhold decisive action for the present. According to the opinion of those who, would naturally have knowledge of the subject, it is President Cleveland and not Secretary Olney who is directly responsible for the continuance of the un-American Cuban policy, and it is he who is especially anxious that nothing should be done to offend Spain just now.

Encouraged by the enthuslasm of their colleagues in the Senate, the friends of Cuba in the House are endeavoring to bring about some action that will place on record the overwhelming sympathy of that body also with the Cuban in surgents and the imprisoned Americans. It is well known, however, that the Speaker, the Chalirman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and other leaders of the House are opposed to the reopening of the Cuban case there, but in spite of this the committee was compelled to hold a meeting this morning for the consideration of a resolution calling upon the President for all information concerning the Imprisonment of American cliziers in Cuba. Secretary Olney has not yet replied to a like resolution passed by the Senate, and is not at all apt to answer such a resolutio

POINTS IN THE DEBATE.

Patriotic Words by Daniel, Pryc, and Teller Sherman Explains His Attitude. By the United Associated Presses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- The Senate to-day, by a vote of 40 to 27, laid saide the Indian Appro priation bill, which had already occupied three days, and took up the joint resolution, which Foreign Relations, demanding the immediate and unconditional release of Julio Sanguily from a Cuban fortress. The resolution came up as eciding that under the rule a motion to take up morning business was disposed of. He then laid before the Senate the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) in regard to the ill treatment of American citizens in Cuba.

Mr. Allen, in speaking upon his resolution, denounced Spain as "a decaying monarchy, a blot on the map of the world, and a disgrace to Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) spoke on the San

guily resolution. He said that Sanguily was a regularly naturalized citizen of the States. He had taken part in the last Cuban revolution, where he had been grievously wounded, but had always denied any complicity a the present revolution. Mr. Morgan declared that on the trial of Sangully in Cuba, in November, 1896, there was no evidence implicating him and that much of the evidence was not United States to interfere! Would it be on the general ground that there had been a false trial! If the case were put on that ground alone, he held that there would be ample reason in that for the joint resolution reported yesterday. But he put the right and duty of interference on a higher ground, and that was that all the rights this American citizen, under the treaty, had been utterly ignored and repudiated.

At the close of Mr. Morgan's remarks Mr. Allen consented to have his own resolution re ferred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the assurance from Mr. Morgan that is would be promptly considered and acted upon The joint resolution as to Sanguily obtained precedence, and the consideration of it was con-

A DISGRACE TO THE AMERICAN PLAG.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.), a member of the Com mittee on Foreign Relations, went over the his tory of the case. Sanguily, he said, was wounded, sick, and in prison. He had been treated rigorously, harshly, cruelly, and brutally-in a manner that was a disgrace to this century and to civilization. Not only that, but the American Consul had been treated arro gantly by the Spanish authorities not only in his own person but in his country. He had been old by a Spanish officer high in authority, to whom he had made a most polite and courteou appeal, that his conduct in presenting an inter-

appeal, that his conduct in presenting an intervention in favor of Sanguily, by order of the State Department, was a disgrace to the United States and to the American flag.

"If that Consul," Mr. Daniel declared, "had demanded his passport, and if the Spanish Government had failed to apologize for that insult to our representative and to our flag, and an American fleet had been sent to Havana to demand it, I do not believe there is a single citizen of the United States who would not have rejoiced at it.

THE SPANISH SENATOR PROM MAINE. Mr. Hale—Has there been no communication from the Secretary of State to the Committee on Foreign Relations stating that he is expecting that Sanguily will be released through the ordinary efforts of diplomacy within a few days?

"Not within my knowledge," Mr. Daniel replied.

ptied.

"I ask the Senator," Mr. Hale persevered,
"and I ask the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman)
whether he has not a letter on that subject from
the Secretary of State !"
Mr. Daniel—The State Department has been
dealing with this matter, diplomatically, two
years, and two years is long enough for this
Government to get a United States citizen out
of prison.

Government to get a United States citizen out of prison.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.), a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, remarked that he had just seen a press despatch stating that Sanguily's counsel had withdrawn his appeal in order to facilitate his release.

"I am unwilling," Mr. Daniel declared indignantly, "that an American citizen, illegally devalued, shall be subjected to any gonditions. It is a humiliation to his country to submit to any conditions when the power of another Government is exercised unlawfully. If I represented this country in any place in which I could act with authority. I would telegraph Sanguily not to withdraw his appeal, but to stand on his rights as an American citizen, and that there were enough people in this country who respect those rights to see that he was no longer detained in a Spanish fortress."

Spanish fortress."

Here Mr. Hale read a telegraphic despatch of this date from Havana saying that counsel for Sangully had filed in court papers withdrawing his appeal, "So," Mr. Hale commented, "the his appeal, "So," Mr. Hale commented, "the Sanguily had filed in court papers withdrawing appeal, "So," Mr. Hale commented, "I special is withdrawn and Sanguily stands real to be paredoned."

THE AMERICAN SENATOR FROM MAINE. At this point Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.), also a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, broke into the discussion with the impetuous declaration that if Sanguily's counsel had done that, he had done an exceedingly wicked and unjust act toward his citent.

"How does the Senator know that I" Mr. Hale asked. Hale asked, "I know it from this," Mr. Frye answered, "I know it from this," Mr. Frye answered, "that Sanguily has been convicted of a crime, the punishment of which is imprisonment in chains for life. He has entered an appeal to Madrid. If that appeal is withdrawn it is a confession of the crime and judgment follows, and he can only escape by a pardon. He loses for himself and for his family all claims for damages against Spain. That is what Spain is contending for. We contend that the man has been unjustly convicted; that he has been treated against international law, and that Spain must deliver him up to us. And if I had my way. Mr. Frye exclaimed dramatically, "a ship of war would start forthwith for Havana."

Applause broke out in the galleries and was kept up for some time in spite of the effort of the Vice-President to suppress it.

Mr. Hale—My colleague has told the whole story, it is not a desire to have this man released which is at the bottom of this matter. What they want is war. That is what the Senator shat this country will not be driven to war in the next seven days—not if I can help it.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) showed from the com-

to war in the next seven days—not if I can help it.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) showed from the committee's own report that Sanguily had been only two months, instead of five years, in the United States when he got his naturalization papers; had then left the country and had never returned since, having lived in Cuba for the last eighteen years; that the naturalization papers were fraudulent, and that Sanguily was no more an American citizen than Mr. Daniel was a subject of Turkey.

Senators Daniel and Lodge (Rep., Mass.) denied the right of the Senate to go behind the record of the Superior Court of New York, from which the papers had issued.

TELLER FOR VIGOROUS ACTION.

Mr. Teller Sil., Col.) spoke of the conduct of the State Department as pusilianimous, and said he expected nothing better from the next Administration. But he prayed and hoped that the Republican party when it got into power might have a little of its old fire and spirit. He agreed with the Senator from Maine iMr. Fryel who said that he would send a ship to Hayana. "Mr. President," he exclaimed, "I would send every ship we have got. I would not count dollars by the side of American manhood and liberty and rights. I would make every power in the world respect American citizenship if it should take all the money and all the ships and all the men that we have got to do it."

APPROPRIATION BILLS LAID ASIDE. When Mr. Teller finished his remarks Mr. Al-len (Pop., Neh.) called attention to the fact that the discussion had been going on for the last hour on the Indian Appropriation bill, and he moved that the bill be laid aside and that the Sanguily resolution be again taken up. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 40; nays, 27, as fol-lows:

Thurston, Turple, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, and Wison—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Aidrich, Allison, Baker, Bate, Burrows, Caffery, Califon, Cullom, Gloson, Gorman, Groy, Hale, Hawley, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), McMillan, Mitchell (Wis.), Paimer, Ferkins, Pettigrow, Platt, Proctor, Pugh, Quay, Sewell, Sherman, and Wetmore—27.

(Republicans in roman, Democrats in Italies, and Populists in small capitals.)

Populate in small capitals.]

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) said the action of the Senate had demonstrated that it was not its purpose to engage in the business of considering appropriation bills, but would consider a joint resolution which could not possibly pass, or which, if passed, could not be effective, as it would not receive Executive approval.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) said that Senators might as well understand that if this question were kept before the Senate it would be fully debated and would substantially confiscate every hour of the session, leaving many appropriation bills unpassed.

of the session, leaving many appropriation bills unpassed.
Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) said that the Premier of the next Administration (Mr. Sherman) had reported the resolution yesterday, or had agreed to its being reported, and had expressed the hope that the Senate would take it up to day and pass it. "I hear it whispered in the rear." Mr. Hill playfully remarked, "and then voted against its consideration to-day. [Laughter.] But I am not going to make that statement. If the Senate pass this joint resolution it may have some moral effect on the next Administration.
"I differ from the Senator from New York," said Mr. White, "and I hope that the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations will not be forced to carry into his policy as Secretary of State the views which he has announced in the resolution."

Mr. Hill—Why should he not be consistent?
Mr. Hill—Why should he not be consistent?
"It is within his power," said Mr. White
pleasantly, "to use his own judgment whether
he is to be or not to be consistent. [Laughter.]
And I shall not attempt to treach upon it or
to step within that sacred circle."

These playful allusions impelled Mr. Sherman to defend himself. He said: "The Senator from California seems to desire to drag me into the debate, although I do not care to enter upon it. I am in favor of the pending joint resolution, and I think it ought to command the unanimous approval of the Senate. I believe that gross injustice, almost barbarous injustice, has been done to a naturalized citizen of the United States, who has a right to protection from the President. I am not in favor of pressing this resolution at this moment, as it stands in the way of appropriation bills. I have so voted, and will so vote again. I trust that after the debate has gone on a while the Senate will see clearly the necessity of taking up the appropriation bills and passing them. I do not think there is any inconsistency in that. I hope that Senators who are opposed to the resolution will not stand in the way of a vote. It is great injustice to say that we who are in favor of the resolution are opposed to the passage of the appropriation bills. I intend to stand by the committee on Appropriations from this day to the end of the session, but that shall not prevent SHERMAN DEFINES HIS ATTITUDE. the appropriation bills. I intend to stand by the Committee on Appropriations from this day to the end of the session, but that shall not prevent me from doing what I think is right in behalf of the policy of the United States to protect its citizens against unlawful and insolent treatment. I trust the time will never come when an American citizen can be wronged or persecuted by any power, great or small. That is the way I feel now. I am in favor of protecting this American citizen, though he is a naturalized citizen. I am opnosed to wrong and vicinitized to the state of ing this American citizen, though he is a naturalized citizen. I am opposed to wrong and violence and tyranny wherever it is exercised; and when it is exercised against an American citizen I will stand up for him, even if I am alone."

Mr. White—Of course we are all opposed to wrong; and of course we are all in favor of protecting American citizens. This question can be dealt with by the Senator from Ohio ten days from now in less time than it can be dealt with now.

from now in less time than it can be dealt with now.

Without completing his speech, Mr. White yielded to Mr. Allison (Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations), who proposed that by unanimous consent, a recess should be taken from 6 until 8 P. M., and that the Indian Appropriation bill shall then be taken up.

Mr. Hill objected to the latter clause of the proposition, remarking that it would be better to finish up the Cuban matter.

Mr. Allison felt it necessary to yield, and rather regretfully withdrew the suggestion as to the appropriation bill.

There being then no objection, the recess was agreed to.

There being then no objection, the recess was agreed to.

The expected continuation of the Cuban storm did not appear when the Senate met after the short recess to-night. Senator White of California had the floor on the Cuban question when the Senate took its recess, and would have continued to-night had it not been appearent to the friends of the Sanguily resolution that if the debate on that subject was renewed, Mr. White would talk until a quorum disappeared. For this reason the Indian Appropriation bill was proceeded with. It is the understanding that to-morrow morning, when there is a full attendance of Senators, the resolution will be again called up by its friends.

At 11:10 P. M. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, leaving the Indian bill still unfinished.

GEN. LEE'S POSITION.

Southern Congressman Says He Has Seen the

Despatch Tendering His Resignation. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-The statement was ade to-day on the floor of the House, on the authority of a prominent Southern Congress man, that Consul-General Lee had resigned his office. The Congressman said that he had seen the despatch from the Consul-General at the State Department, and that Secretary Olney had requested Gen. Lee not to press the resignation until after the expiration of the present Admin istration. The despatch was received at the State Department either on Tuesday night or

Wednesday morning. Government officials, however, continue to deny that Gen. Lee's resignation has been received by the Department of State. It is not de nied that there has been friction between Gen.

ceived by the Department of State. It is not denied that there has been friction between Gen. Lee and the department, but confidence is expressed that Gen. Lee will be found at his post up to and including March 4. It is said that Gen. Lee, in cabling the department last week in regard to the Ruiz and Scott cases, closed as follows:

"If I am not supported, my usefulness here will end, and I had better be recalled."

This, it is thought, may be the despatch from which the resignation stories have arisen.

Several members of the Foreign Relations Committee were at the reception at the British Embassy last night. One of these Senators, meeting Secretary Olney, found a moment in which to ask him if there was anything new in the situation, reminding the Secretary that the committee of which he was a member had a special meeting this morning. Mr. Olney replied to the request for information, this Senators asy, with the single remark that he had nothing to say, but must refer Senators to the newspapers, which appeared to be furnishing all the Cuban news nowadays.

A rumor that Consul-General Lee had received his exequatur from the Spanish authorities in Cuba caused a flutter at the Senate and of the Capitol. It is not beyond the truth to say that a large number of Senators hope the report is accurate, for they say that nothing short of an overt act on the part of Spain, sufficient to compel this Government to assert itself, will bring the trouble on that island to an end or bring about the protection of American citizens.

"I hope to heaven the report is true," said one of the members of the Committee on the protection of American citizens.

"I hope to heaven the report is true," said one of the members of the Committee on the protection of American citizens.

LEE'S ALLEGED RESIGNATION. La Lucha Finds Reasons Why He Might Re-

HAVANA, Feb. 25 .- La Lucha, commenting on the report from New York announcing Consul-General Leo's alleged resignation, pretends to explain the cause of his reported retirement

It says that Gen, Lee's position would be untenable with the advent of the McKinley Administration, and he wished to anticipate a postible intimation he might receive from Mr. Kinley that his resignation would be accepted. Despatches from New York say a rumor

revalent there that United States Consul-Gen-

Despatches from New 10rs, asy a prevalent there that United States Consul-General Lee has received his passports. This is not true. Gen. Lee has neither received his passports nor has be resigned his post.

The fact is that a day or two ago he intimated his disposition to resign if the United States Government falled to sustain the attitude he had assumed in the cases of Dr. Ruix and Mr. Scott. He has one no further than this.

Consul-General Lee has obtained the consent of the Marquis de Ahumada, who is now acting in the place of Capt. dien. Weyler, to the return to her former home in the United States of Mrs. Rodriguez, who was recently arrested in Puerto Principe because her husband was an insurgent. The Venezuelan General, Fernando Alvarez, and three other men who were arrested in a boat from a fillbustering expedition a year ago, have been tried by court martial at Santiago de Cuba and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The lawyer who has been acting for Julio Sanguily, the American eltizen who is now under sentence of life inprisonment, has withdrawn from the appeal that was sent to Madrid. Vice-Consul General Springer arrived here to-day.

FIRED ON IN CUBAN WATERS.

Fillbuster by a Gunboat. DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., Feb. 25,-The schooner S. G. Haskell, which arrived here to day from Cienfuegos, was fired upon three times off the Cuban coast, on the night of Feb. 7, by what the Captain thinks was a Spanish gunboat The Haskell left Clenfuegos on Feb. 7, and a she was beating her way out to sea that night off the mouth of the San Juan River those aboard saw two flashes and heard the reports of guns toward shore. 'The Haskell's people paid no par ticular attention to the guns, because they did not suppose that they were directed toward them, but a third*report and the whistle of a solid shot passing close by and plumping into the sea beyond the schooner speedily undeceived

them.
With his night glass the Captain made out a steamer following close after them and showing no lights. He was able to see that the steamer had a low, black hull, and her upper works were painted some light color. After the third shot the steamer came near, and then put about and steamed shoreward again without further molestation of the Haskell.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTS.

It Will Report a Resolution on the Treatme of American Citizens in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-The House Foreign substitute for the several resolutions that had been referred to it, calling upon the Presiden for all the information not previously sent to Congress bearing upon the arrest, imprisonment, and treatment of American citizens in Cuba. The substitute was adopted without division. It was also agreed that a special meeting of the committee should be called to consider the Sanguily case as soon as it shall be disposed of by the Senate.

THE VENEZUELA TREATY.

Hitch That May Delay Ratification for Week or More.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- An exasperating of stacle to the prompt ratification of the Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration treaty has been encour tered in a provision of the Venezuelan Constitu tion necessitating the use of the Spanish language in documents for consideration of the Congress. When the Convention was concluded on Feb. 2, both the copies signed by the Pleni potentiaries were in the English language, this being deemed advisable, as the proceedings of the tribunal would be conducted in that tongue. This departure from the customary rule of hav ing treatles in the languages of the countries participating has led to a delay that will in all probability postpone the exchange of ratifica tions for sometime, though it was thought every

tions for some time, though it was thought every precantion had been taken to secure the approval of the Venezuelan Congress to the agreement before March 4.

With a view of expeditiously remedying the difficulty a translation of the document has been made and sent to England for Lord Saltsbury's formal approval. Sir Julian Pauncefothesitating to assume so great a responsibility alone, and a duplicate was forwarded to Caracas to-day by mail. If corrections are required by the British Foreign Office they will be cabled here and repeated to Caracas by the same method, but in any event it is thought unlikely that President Crespo will be able to lay the treaty before Congress for at least another week, and fears are expressed that the delay will be of much longer duration, on account of the exceeding precision required in rendering Article IV, of the treaty, which includes the memorandum of rules governing the arbitration agreed upon by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote on Nov. 12 last. This memorandum, constituting the exist of the Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote on Nov. 12 last. This memorandum, constituting the gist of the entire settlement, while perfectly clear in the English idiom, loses some of its exactness in Spanish. The belief is expressed, however, that Venezuela will not be able before the tribunal to dispute the English version.

IN THE HOUSE.

Bill Passed to Allow Antional Banks to In

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-By a vote of 144 to 46, the House to-day after two hours debate passed the bill of Mr. Johnson (Rep. Ind.), authorizing national banks to out circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited to secure it, an increase of 10 per cent. over the limit now allowed. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Van Voorhis (Rep., Ohiot, Johnson (Rep., Ind.), and Brosius (Rep., Pa.), and antagonized by Messrs, Walker (Rep., Mass.), Cox (Dem., Tenn.), Williams (Dem., Miss.), and Bell (Pop., Col.). Mr. Walker's speech was an attack upon the national banking law, which he denounced as one of the most blighting acts ever

enacted in this country.

Earlier in the session bills were passed to fix and determine the number of Justices of the Su-preme Court of Oklahoma who shall constitute and determine the number of Justices of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma who shall constitute a majority of the bench and to confer upon Post Office inspectors in the enforcement of the postal laws the same powers as are possessed by Marshals and Sheriffs in the several States.

Conference reports upon the Agricultural Appropriation bill and upon the bill for the relief of certain settlers upon the Sioux reservation in South Dakota were presented and agreed to.

The House voted to recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment to the Army Appropriation bill continuing the operation of the army and navy hespital at Hot Springs, Ark, which practically disposes of that measure.

The resolution agreed upon to-day by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, calling upon the President for the correspondence relating to the arrest and punishment of American citizens by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, was presented by Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.) and extreet to.

At the suggestion of Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.), Speaker Reed said that he would order to be removed from the permanent Record the words in the Record this morning announcing the arrival of Mr. Bryan on the floor of the House yeaterday, together with the fact that he was received with cheers on the Democratic side.

Lilluokalani Receives Callers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25,-Liliuokalani of Hawaii held a "drawing room" this afternoon from 3 to 5. Crowds of people came to shake from 3 to 5. Crowds of people came to shake her hand, and she seemed to enjoy the attention shown her immensely, "Duke" Palmer escorted all callers into the presence of "her Majesty," and in introducing them made a graceful bow, Mr. Helelujah, the native secretary to the eximperial lady, and the Queen's travelling companion, a young Hawalian lady, were also introduced to the callers. People eved "her Majesty" critically, and many of them lingered to have a quiet chat with her. Mr. Palmer, however, saw to it that nothing embarrassing was asked of 'her Majesty." Whenever one displayed a disposition to bore her with political questions he politically asked them to excuse "her Majesty" from answering. rom answering.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Senator Commit tee on Appropriations to-day finished the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The total increase made by the committee amounts to \$3,153,252 made by the committee amounts to \$1,153,252 and the total reductions to \$2,619,165, making a net increase of \$1,162,983. The total carried by the bill is \$51,827,727, against \$55,096,710 by the bill for the current year. The reductions fell heaviest upon the litens for continuing river and harbor improvements under the contract system.

Steady improvement in health follows the use of Anheuser-Busch's Mail-Nutrine—the food drink. It is the greatest of all mail touics. Appetizing and nourish-ing. At all druggists.—Adv.

CANOVAS'S FLAT FAILURE.

SPAIN REPUBLATES HIS SCHEME OF

REFORMS FOR CUBA. ret of Condemnation from All Par tics.-Even the Ministerialists Say He Has Made a Patal Mistake.-He is Willing to Mannin, Feb. 11. Premier Canovas is de

termined to go as far in the way of reform as he may deem necessary in order to restore in Cubs. Convinced at tast that notwithstanding the unquestionable superiority gents, the latter will hold their own as long as they choose, Senor Janovas now proclaims the advantages of colonial home rule; but he will haggle; he will yield only little by little, so as to appear that he is always willing to make every reasonable concession. He now affects to forget his old quixotical language about the dignity and integrity of the country. and is irring to inspire the public with the belief that he was always in tavor of colonial

Nobody, however, believes that the new polany results favorable to Spain. News comes from Cuba, from New York, and from Paris that the proposed reforms, or even real Cana-dian autonomy, will not induce any of the men in the fe'd to abandon the struggle, ard that the moneyed classes abroad will continue giving their aid to the cause of independence st as they did before the publication of the lecree. As a distinguished Cuban gentleman remarked in the fover at the Opera Theatre "The insurgents cannot but regard with con-

empt and scorn what is now offered to them. Their only answer to Spain is the old Spanish saying: 'Cuando quise, no quisiste; ahora que quieres, no quiero,' (When I would, thou wouldst not; now that thou wouldst, I will

The truth is that, despite all protests as to sincerity, the lext of the proposed reforms, as published in the Gaceta Oficial, is not calculated to inspire the Cubans with confidence. Many things are promised in the preamble of the decree, and many more, perhaps, are ever one of the vital issues which have been the eternal cause of trouble between the colony and the mother country is touched ambigu our words only are used. Were the law ever enforced, the Madrid Dovernment would every case have the power to construe it as it

thought best.
Under these circumstances it is not surprising that Canovas's scheme should have met with general disapproval here. The measure is too radical for some, too timid for others, and wise for none excepting the Ministerial organs, which only a month ago declared that those were traitors to Spain who advised a polley of reforms as an inducement for the rebellious Cubans to lay down their arms.

Sener Romero Robledo, Canovas's beloved leutenant, although declaring that he will always support the Premier, still maintains his theory that war must be answered by war alone. Reforms, he says, however ideal, will not deprive the rebellion of a single one of its

Senor Labra, the Autonomist leader, says that reforms which do not include a change in the electoral system, such as will give all the Cuban people access to the pol's, will prove fruitless. He does not understand how the messures to be adopted by the council of Administration are said to be executive, as long as their fulfilment is confided to officials who cannot be held responsible before the Council. He cannot approve the nower which the Government reserves to itself to appoint Delegates who will share the gubernatorial functions with the Mayors in the towns and cities, for this would nullify the so-called municipal de

this would numry the so-cance municipal de-centralization.

Senor Silvela, the leader of the dissentient Conservatives, believes that the proposed new regime is most deficient. The respective rights of the mother country and those of the colony have not been conveniently established, and the consequence will be that a conflict will soon follow. It would have been much better to face openly the problem of absolute home rais.

to face openly the problem of absolute home rule.

Senor Pl y Margall, leader of the Republican Federal party, rays that inconsistency is the main feature of Canova's reforms. While almost independence is given to the municipalities and the provinces, certain restrictions in the general administration of the Island are established which are not compatible with the spirit with which are not compatible with the spirit with which the reforms are alleged to be inspired. It would have been more logical to have declared the independence of the island. The Carlists, as a rule, are opposed to the reforms. Senor Vasquez de Mella, one of their most conspicuous leaders in Parliament, energetically condemned the measure in a speech at the Traditionalist Circle on Feb. 8.

The Catalonians are not as hostile to the reforms as might have been expected. Good merchants as they are, the Catalonians realize erchants as they are, the Catalonians real merchants as they are, the Catalonian realize that nothing can be worse than the present situation, and, consequently, expect that there will be better chances to sell their goods when peace is restored than there will be if the destruction of the island is consummated. Besides, the amount of Spanish Cuban bonds held by Catalonian bankers is immense, and they naturally hope for an early settlement of the conflict, which may save their threatened interests.

interests.

The Marquis of Apeztegula, President of the Spanish Conservative party of Cuba, says that the reforms will have no influence whatever upon the insurgents, especially if Gen. Weyler is to preside over the establishment of the new régime.

ler is to preside over the establishment of the new régime.

El Dia, an independent newspaper of large elreulation among the higher classes, savs:

"The Cuban home rulers are not satisfied with the reforms; the Conservatives are still less satisfied. The Libersis says that Canovas's acheme is absurd; Slivela's friends find it detectable, and the Ministorialist themselves say that it is a fatal mistake."

La Dusticia, organ of Senor Saltzeron, leader of the Republican Centralist party, says that the preamble of the decree is a confession of impotency.

of the Rebusican Cantralist party, says that the breamble of the decree is a confession of impotency.

El Tiempo, Senor Silvela's organ, says: "The reforms are imbracticable. They must undergo great modifications if they are ever to be put into execution. It would have been preferable to give the island complete home rule. In our opinion, the reforms are nothing but a strategical combination, intended to bring about peace in the island through the iniervention of a third party, which is expected to induce the leading Cuban leaders to surrender. As the work of a statesman, the reforms cannot be subjected to seriour analysis, but we shall not say anything sealest them should they accompilat the results desired."

La Publicidad of Harcelona says that the reforms will be received by the insurgents with contempt.

Los Noticias, also of Barcelona, is afraid that the new regime may create great dangers for Spain.

La Allianza Aragonesa of Saragossa asys

the new regime may create great dangers for Spain.

La Alianza Aragonesa of Saragossa says that the reforms will prove fruitless. The reforms will please no one, and will not bring about the pacification of Cubs. Better than consulting the United States concerning the measure, which is humiliating to the national pride, the Government ought to have consulted the managent leaders, as was the case in 1837 with the Carlists, and in 1878 with the Cubans themselves.

El Mercontil Valenciano of Valencia speaks of its campaign in: favor of reforms and expresses its fear that the measure now comes too late.

of its campaign in: favor of reforms and expresses its fear that the measure now comes too late.

Lo Correspondencia of Valencia says that the effect of the decree upon the general public cannot be more deplorable.

El Liberal of Jaen says that Canovas has displeased everybody. For the reforms are an outrace upon the national dignity.

Senor Canovas realizes that be has failed again in his task of pactiving Cuba, and he is niceparing to make further concessions. In an interview with the editor of El Liberal he said: "I know some persons say that there is great confusion in the project. Let every one say where the difficulty lies. I am ready to remove all dights, so that the Losst exacting among tay opponents may be satisfied. I am rully and sincerely determined to establish bone rule in Cuba. No radicalism, will trighten mell will not, of course, leave a door open for independence, but I will grant everything which is real autonomy."

A most striking feature of Senor Janovas's

is real autonomy."

A most striking feature of Senor Janovas's resumble to the reform decree is that he avoids the use of all words which may remotely bur! the feelings of the Cuban insurants. He speaks no longer of negroes, of regions, and bandits. He refers to the rebellions hents. He speaks no longer of negroes, or ru-lians, and baudits. He refers to the rebellion Cubans. In an almost respectful way. If speaks of brotherly feeling between Cuban and Spaniards, which may be now dorman

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\$12; young men's sizes, \$10. Silk-lined overcoats that were \$15 to \$30, now \$15; roung men's sizes \$12; serge-lined \$10, young men's

Sack suits and cutaways that were \$14 to \$28, now

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A chance for anybody wearing long trousers, with a 27, 28, 29 or 30 inch waist.

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but can never be extinguished. He has no words of indignation but of mild repreach (or

but can never be extinguished. He has no words of indignation but of mild represent for the Cubans.

In an appeal to the better feelings of the revolted Cubans. Senor Canovas says: "It is necessary that the insurements become persuaded of the uselesaness of the strugrie; that they take pity on the ruin and desolation of their native soil, and quickly relinquish their hostile attitude, so that the generous mother country may open her arms to them."

In another paragraph the insurements who may remain deaf to Spain's appeal are referred to as "the irreconcilable partisans of the independence of that beautiful land."

Is Canovas really sincere? Does he merely aspire to secure for Spain the sympathy of the European nations and to disarm the United States? The Premier's reputation does not inspire confidence in him and the inconsistency of his language in the long preamble of the decree shows clearly that it would be folly to give much result to his words.

Regardless of the Spanish Constitution, Senor Canovas did not hesitate to make laws for Cubs without the co-operation of the Cortes. He admits it, and declares that the Government will have to introduce a bill of indemnity when the Cortes meets. But he stops half way, and immediately adds: "Not all the problems regarding Cuba will be solved by the present decree. The Government is prevented by very important reasons from making any modifications in the electoral system now existing in Cubs. This the Government of the Cortes." If Senor Canovas thought that he was justified in violating the Constitution in order to create a sham Parliament in Cuba, why he was he afraid of completing his creation by declaring who should have the right to elect the members of that Parliament?

BOY GONE TO CUBA TO FIGHT? folden Putnam Gilmon, Thirteen Years Old, Foud of War, Disappears

Holden Putnam Gibson, 13 years old, who is a descendent of Israel Putnam of revolutionary ame, is missing from his mother's home, and his friends believe that he has gone to be a mother at 46 West Staty-eighth street. He had attended a military school, and his ambition was to be a soldier like other Putnama His father was Adjt. Robert Gibson, who fought in the war of the rebellion. All the male relatives on his mother's side were soldiers. Young Gibson is tall, broad shouldered, and might be taken for a boy of 17. He is an expert rifle shot and well versed in handling fire arms. At the military academy that he attended he had won prizes for his original ideas of mobilizing an

Yesterday the boy's mother called at Police Headquarters and reported that Holden was missing. She said last night: "My boy had been attending St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wis., and when his vacation days came 'round a friend of ours, Vice-President Walsh, of the New York Life Insurance Company, asked me to let the boy take a place with the insurance company for a while, to give him a little surface company to a wante, to give min a fittle business training. I agreed to this, and my boy seemed pleased. So for a short time he has been going to business down there to the Life Insurance Company's building. On Tuesday morning he left the house as usual shortly after so clock and he has not come back. He did not go to the office of the company. I can't understand where he is or what became of him. When he went away he wore two gold chains across his vest and a big watch—not a costly watch. He had no money except a dollar or so. Some of my friends are of the opinion that he took a sudden notion to go to Cuba. He was continually reading the Cuban war news in the newspapers. At times he drew plans here showing advantageous points that the Cubans might have used in their battlos. He had two boy companions, who dined here at the house with him two or three times a week.

On Monday night he invited them to drive with him on Saturday next. Both these boys are now at home and cannot understand my boy's disappearance.

The officials of the New York Life have set a dozen detectives to work on the case, and if Gibson falls to reappear in a few days detectives will be sent to Cuba to look for him. business training. I agreed to this, and my boy

The Cuban League to Fitzhugh Lee.

The Cuban League of America has sent the following cable message to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Consul-General at Havana: "New York, Feb. 25, 1897.

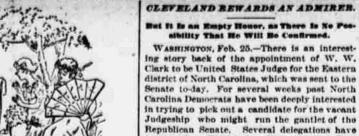
Gen. Pitzhugh Lee, Havana. "The Cuban League of the United States, representing the unanimous sentiment of the American people, cordially congratulate you for your patriotic stand. It redeems our country to some degree from a load of infamy imposed by some of its leading officials.
"FIRAN ALLEN," President Cuban League of the United States."

The Inaugural Carriage and Team.

WASHINGTON. Feb. 25 .- Four magnificent says drawing the finest public carriage in Washngton can be seen almost any afternoon this week prancing around the semicircle lot to the rear of the White House, known as the White lot, in charge of the President's coachman and a big colored man, who sits on the box beside him. This turnout is to draw the new President and the retiring President from the Capitol to the reviewing stand on March 4, and is the finest that ever appeared in a parade. The carriage is

that ever appeared in a parade. The carriage is painted black, with high box, rubber tire wheels and big lamps on either side. The horses have been specially selected, and so far show no signs of victousness. The Inaugural Committee, which furnishes the rig, proposes to have horses and driver well trained by inauguration day, and has directed that libere shall be exercise of both every atternoon. Korea's King Returns to the New Polace. Washington, Feb. 25. The Korean Legation as received a cablegram from Scoul announce ing the return of the King to the new palace on the 20th inst., his Majesty having abandoned his asylum at the Russian Legation, which for the past year had been very obnoxions to his subjects. The new palace is near the American Logation, and the move is regarded as signifi-cant in indicating independence of Russian in-fluence. The cable also announces that the for-mal funeral of the Queen, who was assassinated by Japanese nearly two years ago, will be held on April 5.

Children Cry for



WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-There is an interest ing story back of the appointment of W. W. Clark to be United States Judge for the Eastern district of North Carolina, which was sent to the Carolina Democrats have been deeply interested n trying to pick out a candidate for the vacant Judgeship who might run the gantlet of the Republican Senate. Several delegations have ourneyed to Washington from the Tar Heel State and urged the names of various gentlemen upon the attention of the President. To all comers the President said that he was convinced any appointment of that character at this late day in the session. The North Carolina

any appointment of that character at this late day in the session. The North Carolina delegations were therefore surprised to-day when the nomination of Mr. Clark of Buncombe county was submitted to the Senate. The nominee was a Palmer and Buckner elector from North Carolina and a "Cleveland cuckoo" of the most offensive type. There is not the slightest probability of his confirmation, for both of the North Carolina senators are opposed to him, and they will fight his confirmation should his nomination be reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Clark and his friends in North Carolina can hardly regard the nomination as a compliment when they learn that the President was thoroughly convinced before making the appointment that confirmation was impossible. In other words, the President has presented to his faithful follower from Buncombe county a piece of dead fruit, or as a North Carolina Congressman expressed it, "a complimentary ticket to a show that had left town." Had there been the slightest possibility of confirmation, Mr. Clark would not have been nominated.

As late as last Saturday Representatives Turner of Georgia. Patterson of Tennessee, and Catchings of Mississippi, the three leading cuckoes of the House, went to the White House and had a long interview with the President in behalf of Representative Woodard of North Carolina, who has many personal friends in the Senate, and who might be confirmed. The President expressed the warmest friendliness for Representative Woodard, but added that after looking the field over he was convined that the Senate would not confirm any one appointed to that position at this late hour in the session, and under the circumstances he would make no appointment. To-day he bestowed the empty honor upon his friend and personal admirer, Mr. Clark of Buncombe.

SULZER IS FOR WAR.

He Offers a Rill Declaring War Against Sp.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25,-Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.) offered in the House to-day a bill "declaring war between the kingdom of Spain and her colonies and the United States of America their territories." The measure reads as fol-

That war be declared to exist between the "That war be declared to exist between the kingdom of Spain and her colonies and the United States of America and their territories, and that the President is authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the United States to carry the same into effect, and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as he may think proper and under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods, and effects of the Government of the said kingdom of Spain and the subjects thereof." jects thereof."

The measure was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

I'we Senators-Elect Visit the Senate Chamb WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- Two men who will be United States Senators after March 4 were or the floor of the Senate to-day-Alexander S. Clay of Georgia, successor to Senator Gordon Clay of Georgia, successor to Senator Gordon, and Boise Penrose, who will succeed Senator Cameron. They were introduced by their colleagues to the different Senators. Mr. Penrose is the handsomer man of the two. He is tall and stately, with a modest air. Mr. Clay is about six feet two, broad of cheet, and with a pleasing address. His voice is deep and sonorous, while that of the Pennsylvania Senator-elect is soft and sweet.

STUDENTS WITH OPINIONS.

They Tried to Air Them in Vienna, but the Police Made Them Substitute Noise.

VIENNA, Feb. 25 .- A hundred Greek, Italian, and Slav students attempted to hold a meeting to-day to express their approval of the action of Greece and to denounce the interference of the powers in the Cretan dispute. The police, however, refused to allow the meeting to be held, owing to its not having been legally announced. The students then acted in a riotous manner, with the result that three of them were arrested. Later they proceeded to the university, where they swarmed upon the staircase, hooting and yelling until they became tired of that form of amusement.

Mr. MacVeagh About to Leave Rome.

ROME, Feb. 25.-Mr. Wayne MacVeagh United States Ambassador to Italy, and his family have left the Palace of Piombino, where they have been residing, and are at the Grand Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. MacVeagh will dine at the Quirinal with King Humbert and Queen Mar-gherita on Saturday, and will leave Rome on Monday of next week.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 25 .- The White Star line steamer Germanic, Capt. McKinstry, from New York Feb. 17, passed here at 5:25 o'clock this morning and proceeded for Liverpool. Owing to the heavy gale she did not attempt to communi-cate with this port.

"The Mac Haggia" in London

LONDON, Feb. 25.-The Globe Theatre was opened to night with the production of Jerome and Philpott's "The Mac Haggis," which proved to be the best Scotch farce seen in a long time. The play was well acted and promises to be a

PRETORIA, Transvaal, Feb. 25,-The Volksraad o-day passed in its entirety the bill virtually

placing the High Court under the Volksraad.
This action was believed to be necessary in view of the persistent attempts of Cecil Rhodes to undermine the republic. He Will Not He Governor of Crete.

VIENNA, Feb. 25.—The statement published in London that Herr de Kallay, Imperial Minister of Finance, had been appointed Governor of Crete was semi-officially denied here to-day.

On Feb. 24, 1896, nine men met at the Astor House and formed the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. Last night some of those nine men, and others who have joined the order, dined at the New Manhattan Hotel.

Only those men may become members of the order who can trace their ancestry along the nuclei line to a progenitor who came to America with the original settlers, between 1607 and 1657, and who had a descendant who fought in the Revolution.

The original nine members of the order were Edward N. G. Greene, Howard S. Robbins, Howard Marshall, Henry L. Morris, John Quincy Adams, Col. Rajph E. Prime, Henry Hall, C. H. H. Wilkinson, and Judge William W. Goodrich. There are now 276 members.

Col. Frederick D. Grant, Governor-General, was toastmaster last night. Speeches were made by John Quincy Adams, Prof. Thomas Egleston, W. A. Halsey of New Jersey, H. S. Robbins, Col. Ralph E. Prime, Col. L. C. Hopkins, and Franklin W. Hopkins. An engrossed parchment reciting his services in drafting the constitution was presented to Col. Prime. and Patriots of America. Last night some of

Women Want Becognition in the Greater New

York Charter. ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Senator Page to-day pre-sented the petition of the Woman Suffrage League of New York City requesting the Senate to amend the charter of the greater city of New York in the interests of the women citizens of the new city, by adding an explanatory clause stating that wherever the misculine nouns and pronouns are used they shall be held to apply to persons of both sexes, so that women may enjoy the privileges as well as suffer the disabilities of citizenship; by regulating the compensation for service in all departments of the city government so that there may be no discrimination on account of sex; by providing that in all public institutions where women are placed either as patients, paupers, or criminals there may be women in official positions and women physicians in attendance; and by securing the appointment of women on the boards of Health and Education and as Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The petition was signed by Lilie Devereux Blake and others. It was referred. League of New York City requesting the Senate

Lord and Lady Aberdeen Here. Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada,

with Lady Aberdeen and their daughter, Miss Marjorie Gordon, arrived here last night and put dren Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

Marjorie Gordon, arrived here last night and put up at the Plaza Hotel. The party left Washington at 11 o clock yesterday morning in a special canadian Pacific car. They passed a few hours in Baltimore and arrived here at 6 o clock. After dimer they went to the Garrick Theatre. The Earl and his party left Canadia a week ago to attend the wedding in Nashville of Lady Aberdeen's Castoria.

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love flowers and depend upon us annually to supply their 51 garden wants. Our 1897 "JU-BILEE" CATALOGUE, describing '52 92 these"wants," is simply superb.
To commemorate our fiftieth '91 business year, we have prepared the most beautiful and valuable SEED and PLANT CATALOGUE the gardening 55 90 world has ever seen. Every copy costs us 25 cts. to produce, but in honor of this our "JU-BILEE" year, we will send it this season FREE to any one on receipt FREE of roc. (in 87 stamps) to cover postage and mailing. This "JUBILEE" 59 CATALOGUE of "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN" is a magnificent book of 170 pages, on which are displayed over 500 beautiful illustrations of Seeds and Plants, the work of our own artists. Also six full-size colored plates which in artistic beauty have probably never been equaled, certainly never been equaled, certainly never 64 '81 surpassed.
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VENIR "will also be sent without charge to all applicants for the Catalogue who will state where they saw this advertisement. PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK. 75 74 73 72 71 70 69

A CLIMB FOR A NICKEL. How a Brooklyn Carpenter Beats the Elevated

Augustus Eldridge, 41 years old, a carpenter, of 1036 Broadway, Brooklyn, just before daylight yesterday climbed up an iron pillar of the Brooklyn clevated railroad at the Myrtle avenue station, Broadway and Myrtle avenue. Two policemen saw him. The elevated structure is high at that point, and Eldridge accended slowly. When he reached the top of the pillar he swung himself to an iron cross piece and got under the railroad ties. One of the policemen hurried up to the station. A train going to East New York was approaching, and Eldridge was

New York was approaching, and Eldridge was squeezing through the railroad ties. When he jumped to the platform the policeman grabbed him.

"Wanted to kill yourself, hey!" cried the policeman. Just then the train came along, and the policeman took Eldridge into the waiting room and questioned him. He denied that he meditated suicide. He said he was too poor to pay fare, and several times recently, by climbing up to the railroad platform, he had succeeded in beating the company out of a nickel. When arrained in the Ewen Street Police Court he promised not to cheat the company again. He promised not to cheat the company again. He was discharged with a warning.

A. J. SMITH'S REMOVAL.

He Chose an Unhappy Moment to Recite the Famous Poem, "Little Boy Blue." TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 25.-The removal of A. J. Smith, Governor of the Leavenworth Soldiers' Home, through the unrelenting efforts of Con-

ressman Blue of Kansas, is the culmination of quarrel which had its origin at a banquet ten dered to the members of the Kansas Legislature ten years ago, when the citizens of Leavenworth desired to get an appropriation from the State of \$50,000 to pay bonds issued when the home was located there. Congressman Blue was at that time a member of the State Senate, and in a speech he rebuked the citizens of Leavenworth for permitting the violation of the prohibitory liquor law. When Blue took his seat Smith rose and repeated the rhyme which begins:

Little Boy Blue, come blow your horn, The sheep's in the meadow, the cow's in the corn. This so angered Blue that he began at that the tensor in the sine to lay his wires to secure Smith's removal. He said he intended to go to Congress and follow up the fight until an investigation of Smith's conduct was had by a committee from that body.

HURT BY A RUNAWAY. rederick Wane Thrown Out in the Park and

His Leg Badly Fractured. A horse attached to a wagon containing Frede ick Wane, a wholesale liquor dealer of 2308 Eighth avenue, and his sister, became unman ageable and ran away on the East Drive in Cen tral Park yesterday afternoo

The horse collided with a dirt cart belonging to the Park Department, throwing Mr. Wane and his sister out. Mr. Wane's left leg was broken in several places near the ankle. While the injured man was being placed in the while the injured man was being placed in the park ambulance, to be removed to the Presh-terian Hospital, the horse got free from the wagon and sgain ran away.

At Sixty-third street it ran through the trees and bushes to the park wall, where a policeman caught it. The horse was badly cut about the hind legs.

hind legs.

Dr. Eugene C. Patten of the S. P. C. A., after attending the animal, had it removed in an ambulance to the stables of the society.

Mr. Wane's sister rode home in a carriage.

Wm. Rockefeller's Gift to Tarrytown Baptists TARBYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 25,-William Rocks feller has leased the parsonage of the First Baptist Church to the church society for ten years at \$1 a year. The corporation has the privilege of a ten years' renewal at the same rental, the only restriction being that the building shall only be used as a parsonage. The parsonage was built by Mr. Rockefeller last year at a cost of about \$25,000.

Mr. Herbert to Practice Law in Washington. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, Secretary Herbert has decided to open a law office in Washington and try his fortunes at the bar after twenty or many years in politics. His law partner will be his son-in-law, Mr. Micou, the present chief clerk of the Navy Department.



A woman's noblest work is helping a baby into life and health. She is committing a crime when she helps a sickly baby into the world. It is a crime because it is wholly within her power to make the baby strong and healthy. She can do it by the proper preparation—by taking proper care of herself during the period of gestation. Many babies die early, or at birth, or are sickly all their lives because of their mothers' ignorance or neglect. Neither is excusable.

Every woman may be strong and well, and so insure the health of her baby. If she will take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription during the period of gestation, she will find that she will have none of the discomforts incident to this condition, and that parturition will be free from adapter. This medicine is the greatest remedy in the world for all the forms of weakness or discase peculiar to women. It is the only medicine of its kind prepared by a regularly graduated, experienced and skilled specialist in the treatment of discases of women. It is the only medicine in the world that will make the coming of baby safe and easy. You can get it at the drug stores. If you want to know all about it address Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and See stores. If you want to know all about it address Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules. Forty in a little vial. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxe tive; two a mild cathartic. By druggists.